Inissioners shall hereafter be vested in the Mayor, with the alderman and common councilman representing the district is which the premises of the party licensed or to be licensed may be located.

Sec. 20. This act shall be admitted for the approval of the electors of the city and county of New York, at an election to be held in said sity on the Tuesday succeeding the first Menday in June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three. The tickets which shall be policil at such election shall contain either the world "in favor of amendments to charter," or "against amandments to charter," and if a majority of all the persons voting thereon at such election shall vote the ticket "in favor of amendments to charter." this act shall become a law. If a majority of such electors shall vote the ticket "framed amendments to charter." this act shall be void. Sec. 21. The Common Council are hereby authorized and directed to make all necessary arrangements, by or finance or otherwise for the conduct and regulation of all elections authorized under the provisions of this act, in enformity as far as may be to the general election awas.

# THE NEW POLICE BILL.

AN ACT

In Relation to the Police Department in the City and County of New York.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The police department of the city of New York shall consist of the following named officers.—Chief of police, captains of police, lieutenants of police, sergeants of police, policemen, and doormen; but the present assistant captains shall be known as leutenants after the passage of this bill, and shall continue to hold their offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were appointed such assistant captains.

Sec. 2. Each ward in the city of New York shall be a patrol district. The Common Council shall provide in each patrol district, to be designated "police station house." The patrol of each district shall consist of one captain of police, a first and second lieutenant of police, two or more sergeants of police, and such a number of policemen and doormen as shall be apportioned to the district.

Sec. 3. The chief of police, captains, lieutenants and

iwo or more sergeants of ponce, and apportioned to the sistres.

See, 3. The chief of police, captains, lieutenants and sergeants of police and solicemen, in and for the city and county of New York, shall possess all the power now possessed by the constables of said city and county, except they shall not be entitled to execute civil process.

See, 4. The chief of police, captains, lieutenants and sergeants of police, policemen and doormen, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Mayor, in conformity to the laws of the United States, of this State, and the ordinances of the Common Council, shall watch and guard the city day and night, and protect the police at all general and primary elections.

See 5. The chief of police, captains, lieutenants, and sergeants of police, policemen and doormen, shall wear a suitable emblam of device to be prescribed by the commissioners of police.

See, 6. Captains of police shall be dockmasters within their respective districts, and aided and assisted by the control of the co

missioners of police. See 6 Captains of police shall be dockmasters within their respective districts, and aided and assisted by the fleutenants of police and policemen, shall do and perform all the duties heretofore performed by dockmasters.

See. 7. It shall be the duty of sergeants, policemen and doormen, to obey such orders as they may from time to time receive from the chief of police, captains or lieutenants of police, respecting their duty, to report through the captains and lieutenants to the chief of police all riolations of the corporation ordinances, who shall resort the same forthwith to the corporation atterney, to preserve the public peace; to render every assistance and facility to ministers and officers of justice; to report all suspicious persons, bandy houses, receiving shops, pawn-brekers' shops, junk shops, second hand dealers' shops, gaming houses, all places where idlers, tiplers, gamblers, and other disorderly and suspicious congregate, to caustion strangers and others against going into such places, and against pickpockets, watchstuffers, droppers, mock-auctioneers, burners, and other vicious persons to direct strangers and others to the nearest and safest way to their places of destination, and, when necessary, to causthem to be accompanied to their destination by one of the police, and perform all other duties which shall be prescribed.

See. 8. Punchula attendance shall be required of every officer, serveant voil sevan and docrean connected with

8. Functual attendance shall be required of every

Sec 8. Punctual attendance shall be required of every officer, ergeant policeman and doorman connected with the department on all occasions, but nothing herein contained shall be constrained to prevent the mayor from relieving captains, ibunements, sorgeants, policemen and doormen from duty, for any period during which they may be absente consequent upon disease or injury cintracted in the public service; such officer in such case of absence consequent upon disease or injury cintracted in the public service; such officer in such case that receive full pay.

Nec. 9. In case of the absence of the captain of police, the duties required of him shall be serformed by a first lieuterant of police, and in his absence by a second lieuterant, who while acting in such captainty, thall possess and exercise the powers and rights of such captain. In case of the absence of a lieutenant by reason of sickness or disability, the captain may, with the consent of the chief of police, substitute a sergeant, who shall for the time being, possess all the powers of a lieutenant of police.

Sec. 10. Any person or persons who shall falsely represented.

Sec. 10. Any person or persons who shall falsely repreent any of the members of the police e partment of sty of New York, or who shall, with intent to deety of New York, or who shall, with intent to deed use or imitate any of the signs, signals or devices adop-and used by the police department, shall be deem guitty of a misdemeaner, and shall be punished by a fi-not less than five nor more than two hundred and fi-dulars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceed three weather.

solure, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Sec. 11. At any alarm of fire, it shall be the duty of the captains of police nearest the scene of conflagration forthwith to proceed to the same with the reserval order of their command to be diligent in preserving order and protecting property. In case of riot or any sadden, emergency requiring the services of the police, the carbains of police shall forthwith proceed in the scene of riot with the whole police off duty, or any part thereof, and be vigilant in suppressing the same.

Sec. 12. The mayor shall detail from the policemen a sufficient number to attend upon and to serve the process of criminal courts in said city and county.

Sec. 1. The chief of police shall be nominated by the mayor, with the approval of the board of commissioners samed in the third article of this bill. He must be a citizen of the United States, a citizen of the State of Now York and are actual re ident of the city and county of New York His removal from the city and county shall vacate his office.

his office
See 2 He shall (subordinate to the mayor) to she fee encutive of the police department, and shall oboy, and cause the police department under him to obey, the rules and regulations prescribed by the mayor in accordance with the provisions of this act.

"Us shall repair to the scenes of fires, and with

Sec. 3. He shall repair to the scenes of fires, and with the assistance of the police force, use every scention to save and protect property, and remove, or cause to be removed, all idle and suspicious persons from the vicinity of the fire.

Fec. 4. He shall repair to the scenes of riots and all

for 4. He shall repair to the scenes of riots and all tumultuous or unlawful assemblages, and, with the aid of the police force, use every exertion to disperse or arrest such persons as he may find engaged in breaking the peace, or who may aid or abet others so to do.

See 5. He shall direct any or all of the police force to perform such duties as he may deem necessary for the preservation of the public peace, the prevention of crime, and the discipline and efficiency of the department.

Sec. 6. He shall be aided and assisted by the members of the pelice department, be the superintendent of cause and cabmen, backney coaches and hackney coachmen, stages and accommodation coaches or omnibuses and their drivers, carts and cartmen, and all persons employed to drive carts through the streets and lanes of the city of New York, public porters, hand cartmen, wanders of charcoal, firewood, hard coal, and boats and boatmen. He shall also be inspector of paymbrokers' shop, second-hand dealers' shops, junk shops, and intelligence offices. Sec. 7. He shall, with the approval of the board of aldermen, appoint a clerk, who shall be known and designated as elerk to the chief of police, and who shall derect.

Sec. 8. All yacancies in the office of chief of police shall direct.

perform all such duties as the chief of police shall unrect.

See 8. All vacancies in the office of chief of police shall be filled in the same manner as prescribed in section first of article second of this act.

Fee. 9. In all cases whose persons are arrested upon criminal charges, they shall, with as little delay as possible be conducted before a magistrate, to be dealt with as the law directs.

ARTICLE III.

Fec. 9. In all cases whose persons are arrested upon wiminal charges, they shall, with as little delay as possible be conducted before a magistrate, to be dealt with as the law directs.

ARTICE III.

Sec. 1. The Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge of the city and county of New York, shall be Commissioners of Police, and a majority of them shall nominate and appoint one Captain, one First Lieutenant, and one Second Lieutenant of Police for every ward in said city, and as many policemen and doormen as the wards may be entitled to by ordinance of the Common Council. The Commissioners shall prescribe rules for discipline, government and conduct of policemen which shall be binding under penalty of removal. Each of said persons so appointed must be a citizen of the United States, of the State of New York, and a resident of the ward for which he may be appointed, and previous to his appointment shall present to the Mayor a certificate, signed by twenty-five respectable citizens, (two-thirds of whom must reside in the ward at the time of signing the certificate,) certifying that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for five years last past, and that during that time said applicant has borne a good character for housety, morality and sobriety. He must also present to the Mayor a certificate from a surgeon of the police department, certifying that he has professionally examined said applicant, and that he is a man of sound body and of robust constitution, and is able to sustain the usual labors and exposures of a natrolman. He must also establish, to the sansfaction of the commissioners, that he, the said applicant, can read with ease, and write legibly the English language, that he well understands he first four rules of arithmetic, and that he is a proper of the police department shall have resigned before the expiration of his term of office. Removal from the ward shall aveate either of said offices this act shall have gone into effect, shall hold their effects during good behavior, and shall only be ro

of such cases, and disobedience thereof shall reader par-ties liable to the penalties prescribed by law in courts of

ies liable to the penalties prescribed by law in courts.

Sec. 3. The chief of police shall, at least every six months, report to the Mayor the state of the police in practical operation, with such other information in his possession as may promote the welfare and efficiency of the department, with such suggestions as he may deem proper. The Mayor shall transmit the said report to the Common Council within five days thereafter, should the Common Council within five days thereafter, should the Common Council be then in session, accompanying the same with such remarks and suggestions as he may deem proper.

Sec. 4. There shall be kept in the office of the Chief or Police a book in which shall be entered the causes of each Sec. 4 There shall be kept in the omice of the third of Police a book, in which shall be entered the names of each and every officer, sergeant, policeman, and doorman connected with the police department, as hereinbefore mentioned, the time of appointment in each case, and the time of any removal from office, or the recurring of any removal

tioned the time of appointment in each case, and the time of any removal from office, or the recurring of any vacancy.

Sec. 1. The compensation of all officers, policemen and doormen, shall be fixed by the Common Council. Folice officers, when each out of the county on public business, shall be allowed all necessary expenses, up in the same being sworn to by said officers, and approved by the Miyor, and allowed by the Board of Supervisors.

Sec. 2. The salaries of captains, lieutemants, sergeants, policemen and doormen, shall be paid by the Comptroller by warrant, semi-monthly, on the same being endorsed as correct by the clerk to the chief of police. The captains of police, and, in their absence, the lieutemants of police, shall receive the pay of the sergeants, policemen, and doormen, and pay the same over to them as often as received, and immediately on receipt thereof, and shall account therefor under oath, as shall be prescribed by ordinance of the Common Council. The captains and lieutemants of police shall give bonds for the faithful performance of all duties enjoined on them by this act, in the sum of three thousand dollars each, to be approved by the mayor and comptroller.

Sec. 3. All officers policemen, and doormen, hareinbefore mentioned shall subscribe and takes before the mayor, the constitutional coath of office, which oath shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the Common Council. Sec. 4. No member of the police department no magistrate, clerk of police, nor any person anthorized by law to arrest persons charged with criminal offences, shall demand or receive any present or reward for services removed any present or reward to the knowledge and approbation of the Mayor, such approbation to be given in writing, and to be entered in a book to be kept in the Mayor's office; any such officer who shall demand or receive any present or reward for services removed to be Mayor, be aball forthwith aummon the accused, together with the witnesses to establish the charge, to appear before him, and on

the Mayor shall immediately remove the accused from office.

Sec. 5. Sections twenty and twenty-one of an act entitled "An act relative to the powers of the Common Council of the city of New York, and the pelice and criminal courts of said city," passed January 23, 1833, shall apply to all penal ordinances passed by the Common Council of said city.

Sec. 6. No person connected with the police department shall be liable to military, fire or jury duty.

Sec. 7. All ordinances, parts of ordinance, resolutions and acts now in force, and inconsistent with this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

Sunday Amusements to New Orleans.

FIGHT BETWEEN A JACKASS AND THREE BULLDOGS.

[From the New Orleans Crescent City, April 4]

Yesterday at Greina, opposite the Fourth district, was assembled according to previous notice, one of the largest crowds of the season to witness the extraord nary exhibition of a fight between a jackass and three buildogs. Ail the avenues of approach to the field of combat, were at an early hors through with as mothey a croed of an washed republicans as had ever been drawn together there for any purpose, either good or bad. The ferry beats were crowded to overflowing, and plying backward with an extra head of steam, in order to make quick time and accommodate the rush. The curs to Latayette west leaded each trip, with men and women, and smalling juvaniles, shedding lears of anxiety for fear of missing the fun. The combuses did a thriving business, and where they were unable to accommodate the numbers, the streets and thoroughtares were through with course of and hate in hand—going it with a rush.

The vast arena, where this new Olympiad was to be

The vast arena, where this new Olympiad was to be

a rush.

The vast arena, where this new Olympiad was to be enacted, and where four footed bestials were to emulate the ferocity of their instructor, man—was soon filled with its thousands. The staid and sober dealersh paid the ir "quarter," and walked in right leisurely, with wives, weethearts and daughters hanging on their stalwart arms, while "Young America," scorning the ordinary bars of gates and fences, and glorying in the progressive principle, clambered over the walls, and wormed through the openings—guing it free. There was no lack of old men and women, youths and bright-eyed lasses, though a huge neel, we wot well, of sonp and water.

The combatants advertised to contend for the crown of victory were a live jackass from the crab grass pastures in and around the rural Gretna—small and checked in growth—bearing the name of 'Rough and Ready,'' and three butcher dogs of the most savage kind. Rough he was—the jack—as his coat indicated, and ready with hoof and heel, as the skins of his canine competitors afterwards abundantly testified. The dogs were a wavage looking trio—two of the bull-terrier kind, with jaws fit to crush the bones of giants, and the third—a blood-hound afterce and lurid fire. The three had been bred in batcher stalls, and learned the taste of blood to lap it with a fierce delight.

The animals were placed in a circle two hundred feet in the animals were placed in a circle two hundred feet in

delight.

The animals were placed in a circle two hundred feet in circumference—the dogs being lashed and held by kined constance—white the jack, unterly red grazed around the areas wandering "at his own sweet will," after the fashion of his lathers from immemorial time. At a given signal the dogs were let loose, one at a time, and, in turn, dashed at the jack, making passes at his nose. Simple and stupid, as jackasses are supposed to be—and of a surety they are a generation much abused and little appreciated in this regard—the individual in question was "up to sunff" and quiedly raising his probosels to keep it out of harm's way, went to work with his fore feet and heels with a precision that argued science at every blox. In a little less than no time the first dog was "no wiar." for the jack, after sundry feints and do hee, and acientide maccuverior, sent in a facer that took flose at the root of the neck, knocking his shoulder out of joint, and rolling his over like a buil. Bose would have "hollered him," but singing out was against the principle of his placky breed and he raised himself for another onset. At this point a second dog was let loose, and then the third, and the three went it around the course—jack with his head erect, and stirring up the canness with au energy that made them bowl. At him they dashed like his head erect, and stirring up the canines with an ener sy that made them how. At him they dashed like wolves from the Appeniues bitting at his heels and clutching at his threat, making the hair dy and the blood flow like a storm. At this point it was apparent that jack had it all his own way, and could lick up his enemies like salt; when an interesting crowd of the spectators, frateeniung with the canines, broke late the enclosure, and laying violent hands on the jack, so encumbered him in the free use of his beels that the bloodhound got him by the throat and brought him to the ground (as a red headed thouse expressed it) "kerflop!" This was too much even for the stories of the ass; and imitating the example of a remote progenitor—of him heatrid by Balaam—"opened his mouth and spake!" Jack "gave tengue," and braved out a bray that startled the significant of the sumbering echoes! There then was another rush of the materowd, and so filled was the arens by bipeds and quadrapeds that it was impossible to see. A minute afterwards, the crowd having cleared away, the dags were again in leach, and jack stood erect in the midst of his enemies, unconcerned and stupid, torn in hair and hide, and bleeding at very pore.

What further transpired we were unable to see, for the great majority of the crowd, disgusted to heart-sickness, left the ground.

Whether dogs or jack were declared victor we judge is of a little importance as the public as to the parties on expended, the whole affair being a most savage and disconcerned.

Whether dogs or jack were declared victor we judge to of as little importance to the public as to the parties concerned, the whole affair being a most savage and dis-graceful calibition, and gotten up with the express and only design of drawing dimes from a too gulfible commu-

enty design of drawing dimes from a too gullible community.

Take it all in all, the whole affair was of a most revolting character, as cruel to the beasts that played therein their senseless and unwilling parts, as to its originators it was disgraceful. Having to do with the affair only as a fact, we mention it—being responsible neither for the gress immorality of the exhibition nor for the consciences of the authorities who permit such scenes, and on such a day.

Any way, we would go our pile, at two to one, that turn the animals foot loose together, and barring biped interference and biped sympathy, the jack would "fan out" the crowd! Who'll bet?

Court of Common Picas.

Before Hon Judge Ingraham.

APRIL 12.—Jone Gibner v. Forbes Dunderd ite.—This was an action to test the plaintiff's title to a plano and clock, valued at \$100. In April, 1852, the plaintiff obtained a judgment against William Boyle, for \$118, and directed the Sheriff to levy on the goods in question. The plaintiff, by Mr. M. K. Barke, now claims that the goods were here under a chattel mortgage given to her by Bogle, on the 28th of October, 1851, for \$2.30, for money lent by her to Bog's. The defendant, by Messrs. H. B. Cowles and J. B. Fogerty, contends that this mortgage was fraudulent—that Bogle purchased from Mr. Funderdale the property for the amount of which the judgment was recovered on the first of October, 1851, and that this mortgage and another to a nephew of Bogle, was executed on the 28th of the same morth, and forcelosed about a week before the bills of Bogle to Mr. Dunderdale became due—that no sum whatever was due by Boyle to the plaintiff, who was list sisterinlaw, and that consequently the goods levied on were at the time of the levy the property of Bogle. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with six cents damages.

Superior Court.

Before Hon. Judge Duer.

Appn. 12.—William Barry and Wife vs. George Huich.

incon.—18 is was an action for assault and battery at
leged to have been committed by the defendant upon the
plaintiff's wife. It appears that Mrs. Barry's brother in
isw had boarded with the defendant, and Mrs. Barry went
to his house for the purpose of getting his clothing and
other articles; some alternation occurred between them,
and the defendant took her by the arm and turned her
out of the house. The lady was in a delicate situation at
the time, and medical textimony was addiced to show
that the assault had an unfavorable templery at the
birth of Mrs. Earry's child, some eight months afterwards. The cause was tried once bifore, when the jarry
disagreed. Verilit for plaintiff \$15, which carries a
like amount of costs.

Supreme Court—Chrentt.

Before Hon, Judge Edmonds.

Apart 12.—Henry McGucken vs. Joseph Lester.—This was an early for stander, in calling the plaintiff a regue and a flar, &. For the defence it was contended that the plaintiff easier the defendant's wife a "cat," which has a certain signification in "pointe" society. Verdict for plaintiff \$46, which carries the same amount of costs.

HORRIBLE MORDER IN FALL RIVER, MASS ... made, a suspension under this section shall cally man a suspension from pay. The testimony in some case of suspension and the reduced to writing and the same, to gether with the decision thereon, shall be fined in the didner of the close of the Common Council. The marror of restrictor, or sity judge, shall have naver to survey as to require the attendance of alto-success the relationship council to the close of the four success to survey to success the survey. Judge, shall have naver to survey to surv

## One Parts Correspondence.

Panis, March 16, 1853. mill State of French Politics—The Pope and the Coronation

—Departure of Gen Saint Arnaud from Paris—Extra Departure of Cen Saint Arnaud from Para-Edition ordinary Russian Reparding his Illness—The Emperor Rolled of Sinty Thousand France-Macaments of the Emperor and Empress—Addition to the Aresy-Anticipated Fusion of the Bourbon Funity—A Republican Demonstration—Mazzini Embaricat for London—An English Gentleman Banished from Italy—An American Lady Gentleman Banished from Italy—In American Lady Arrested by the Austrians-Eccutions in Hungary-Ter-mination of the War in Montenegro-Withdrawal of the

Turkish Troops.
Politics are as dull as it would be if France was no more; and it is quite a difficult task to be a correspondent now a days, for one who wishes to keep his independence, and be correct at the same time, without injuring the feelings of his readers of all parties. France-we must say it, despite all, and spite the articles more or less erroneous, which are published in the French and foreign press-is not a Napoleonian country; and though the Emperor makes continuous efforts to render himself popular, he has not yet succeeded in reaching that aim. The French people have placed him at the head of the government because they had noboly to oppose himbecause the Bourbons and d'Orleans were far from the frontiers, and divided among themselves; but though they respect him as the Chief of the State, they do not like him as a private man, and his late marriage with Mme. de Montijo has somewhat wounded the feelings of the nation, which are always directed by pride in the person of the king, emperor or president, whoever he

The only important news of the week is the certainty of the coming of the Pope to France, for the coronation and consecration as Emperor of Louis Napoleon, and Empress Eugenia, which, according to all rumors, would tale place on the 10th of next month. No church has been selected for that ceremony, and it is uncertain whether it will be held at Notre Dame, where Emperor Napoleon L was crowned, or at Rheims, which wa the usual coronation place of the French monarchs. The clergy deare to see the Emperor select Rheims but Louis Napoleon likes better Notre Dame, though he is somewhat afraid of the unforescen troubles which could take place in Paris in case of a conspiracy agains

Now, the Pope, before giving his consent to visi France, desires to obtain several reforms important to the Cathelic religion from Louis Napoleon. First, he wishes him to decide, by a decree, that no marriage made by the civil authorities will be considered lawful if not consecrated by the clergy. No doubt this request will be granted, for it is not against the laws of France or the religious opinions of the French people. It is well understood that the Protestants will be also sub ject to the same laws, according to the rites of their

ject to the same laws, according to the rites of their religion. As for the second article, which is relative to the immediate nomination, by the Pope only, of the arch hashops and bishops of France, and which is also requested by Fins IX., I am nearly certain that Louis Napoleon will find the impossibility of granting it. There are also several "small conditions," of no importance, which are private as to the regulations of the clerzy, and which will be settled between the Chief of the State and the Pope during his sejourn in France.

The recondimportant fact of the news of the week, is the departure of General St. Armund present Minister of War, for the Idand of Hyéres, where he is sent by his doctors to restore his health. Many rumors have been spread on this vould be resignation of the bosom friends of Louis Napoleon, which are worthy being considered in this letter. First, the Minister of War was sick—this is a sure fact, but not so much so as to make it indispensable to leave Paris. Well. Napoleon thought proper to oblige General St. Arnaud to give a momentary resignation of his place, and to leave the Ministry of War in the hands of M. Ducos, who was to give it up, after a it indispensable to leave Paris. Well. Napoleon thought proper to oblige General St. Arnaud to give a momentary resignation of his place, and to leave the Ministry of War in the hands of M. Ducos, who was to give it up, after a certain length of time, to General Causebert. The causes to which is attributed this sudden decision of the Chief of the State, are said to have been originated by the scandslous affair of the General at the Bourse last month. On the first moment the scandal was suppressed; but the blow had been given, and the expulsion of the General was decided. The worst enemies of Louis Napoleon are muttering that General St. Arnaud has been poisoned by a tonic of the Forgia kind. General Cornennase, who died last week, is also said to have met with a similar face. Why? Because they knew so many secrets, that they were presumed to be dangerous. One of the French poets has said:

"Quand ils ent sant d'esprit les enfans vi'vant peu;" and this verse could be changed as follows:

"Quand ils ent sant d'esprit les enfans vi'vant peu;" and this verse could be changed on Friday last, in the very private cabinet of Louis Napoleon, of a sum of 00,001 francs in bank bills, which had been deposited on his bureau. M. Pietri, the Prefect of Folice, was immediately called by the Emperor, and having known the loss, he inquired who had been the persons introduced in the private room. The servants first, but after them—the bank bills being still in sight of the Emperor—General Magnan M. Moquert. Chief of the Secretaries of Louis Napoen, and M. oc crosses. As a matter of course, no called so, have to the after the method and the corvants out of the pelais.

Louis Napoleon and the Empress Engenie are daily visiting the principal monuments and institutions of the Department of the Seine. On Saturday last they went to the Converse As a matter of course, no call the servants out of the pelais.

Louis Napoleon and the Empress Engenie are daily visiting the principal monuments and institutions of the Department of the Seine.

France.

The Legislative body is much occupied in the preparation of the grand ball to be offered to their Majestics,
Louis Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie, and very little
with public affairs. The only law worth being mentioned

is that relative to the raising of eighty thou and men to complete the ranks of the army.

The Count of Chambord has published another manifesto, in the shape of a letter written to M. Réné de Rovigo, one of the correspondents kept prisoner at Mayar, in which he costinues to forbid his partisans to accept any office from Louis Napoleon, or to take any oath of allegiance, in any shape, to him. This document also assures the legitimists of the final arrangements for the fusion between the two Bourbon families. So far so good, but what of R? Count de Chambord has twice missed the occasion to present himself to the French nation and be recalled. I am now afraid that he will die in exile. But man proposes, and God disposes, we shall see.

The statement of Eleazer Williams, published in Put-nom's Monkly Magazine, and translated into French by several newspapers of Paris, has not occasioned the least discussion among the legitimatists and the Napoleonians. Louis XVII, is decidedly dead at the tower of the Temple, and there are so many people who had seen the Pauphin dead, before he was buried, that Father Williams has no chance in Europe. Will be succeed in the United States? I can't tell.

On Sunlay less the Obsequies of Madame Raspail, the

dead, before he was buried, that father Williams has no chance in Europe. Will he succeed in the United States? I can't tell.

On Sunday here the obsequies of Madame Raspail, the wise of the celebrated republican doctor, took place in the afternoon, and furnished the occasion to the opponents of the governments to show a hoatile manifestation against the established Empire. The hearse was followed by thousands of people, who, when the coffin arrived at the Boulevards, were augmented by such a number of republics us that the police did not think it proper and asset to interiers. This immense procession proceeded to the Place de la Bastile and made twice the turn round the Column of July. Thence they went to the funeral ground of Pere la Chaise, and the body being covered with earth, they all dispersed in sileace as they bad come. Never have I seen in my life a sight more imposing than this silent procession, proceeding from the Boulevards and not uttering a word. The persons present amounted to 25,000 at least.

The news from the Peninsula is of no interest whatever; but in Piedmont the arrests are numerous, and in Turin, as well as at Genoa, all the political refugees have been taken prisoners, and their persons and baggage searched. A person named Lemmi, who was formerly secretary to Kossuth, was arrested whose papers contained much of interest, and will help the government to discover the intrigues of the demagogues of Europe. Mazzini, who was in Piedmont, returned through France to Boulogne, under the diagdise of a servant and om barked thence for London.

At Milan the state of siege is still existing and has been reinforced by General Giulay, who decided that at the first call made by a cannon shot, the whole city should be illuminated by the citizens by oil lamps at their windows. No person is allowed to valk in the streets from seven o clock in the evening till seven the next morning.

should be illeminated by the citizens by oil lamps at their windows. No person is allowed to salk in the streets from seven o clock in the evening till seven tile next morning.

At Florence, an Englishman Mr. Crawford, brother to the member of the British Pariiament, arrived in the city, and, despite the English consul, was immediately ordered out of the country, under the accusation of being an emissary of Mazzini. No one can tell what effect the protestation of Mr. Crawford will have; but cerain it is that he was not allowed to remain one hour in Laiy.

It has been rumored that the King of Naples and been murdered; but this was a false alarm, and fortunately no reliance can be placed on the news.

At Heddleberg, an American lady, Mmc Hitzeld, for merly from Landeau, but established in the United States since 1849, had returned there to arrange he affairs. This lady, who had shown much political exittement during the revolutionary movement in Baden, in 349, was arrested, under the charge that sine had been heard speaking with much independence on the subject of the attempted murder of the Emperor of Austria. Several executions have taken place at Pasth, a Hungary, which have caused stuper, but not the leat riot. Audrasely was shot with a discharge of twenty gas, and Gaspard Noslopy, ex-secretary of Kousath, Sarkowy, and Tubal, were hung. This last individual had been the titler of Kousath is sister's children. Tubal had eccived directions from the ex-Governor of Common to revolutionize the country, and, protected by Moses. Rutay and Meslengi, eister of Kousath he was plotting with the ensurance of Hungary to place that country again in the terrible position of civil war.

It is rumored that Count Leloingen, while & Constantinople, forced Casac Ballack—to whose care Kusuth entreased the jewels and money taken from Count Igene Zicky, who was shot during the mannermon of Hungary—to return into his hands diamonds and gold amouning to a large sum of money. Casac Ballack—to whose care Kusuth entreased in the same al

mail
The war in Montenegro is over, and the Tarkish troops have executed the eventry. Once Eashaw retired to Atheria, Reis Bashaw to Nichsiek, and Dervis Eashre to

N. York. C. S. Sharpsteen, New Yordo. E. C. Parmly. do
diy do. H. Bigelow, Boston.
do. J. C. Woodward, Phila.
do. J. T. Balley, Jun. do.
do. W. D. Sedgwick, Mass.
do. R. J. Hallewan, Penn.
do. D. S. Gregory Jun., N. J.
do. S. Gandin, M. D., Charleston
do. J. Byroe & laty, St. Louis.
do.

Our China Correspondence. Hone Kone, Jan. 26, 1863.

Arrival and Reception of the United States Comm Hong Kong-His Mission and its Prospects-The Race of the Clippers—Chinese Emigration to California—American Upper Tendom in China—The East Indian Squadron -The Slace and Opium Trade-English Postal Ar-rangements-The Herald in China, &c., &c.

The Hon. Humphrey Marshall, the new Commissioner to China, arrived on the 17th inst., by overland mail route. He was received by the United States Ship Saratoga with a salute of 15 guns. Upon his landing at Hong Kong, he was received under a salute of 15 guns from the battery on shore, and was waited upon by Dr. Bowring, H B M. representative in China. After a stay of two days in Hong Kong, he proceeded to Macao, as the guest of Consul P. S. Forbes, Canton, where he was received by the Gorgona with all the usual tokens of respect. Mr. Marshall will, I understand, reside in Macao until arrangements are made for an interview with the Commissioner of His Celestial Majesty, when he will proceed to Can'on officially. Mr. Marshall has created a very favorable personal impression among foreign resients here, but it is generally thought his mission will prove abortive, for the question is constantly asked, What is he to do ?-what can he do ?" Indeed, it is a most surprising thing how little is known, both in the United States and England, about this singular country, its government, manners, prejudices, and customs. A homogeneous and vast mass of people, governed entirely upon the paternal and patriarchal principle, they are a match for the most profound of European statesmen, and no words can be found to express the perfect indiffereuce and contempt with which they look upon all nations outside of their own impenetrable barriers. Mr. Mar-hail will probably be useful in arranging and render ing uniform the United States Consular laws operating in the five ports of China, and in correcting the abuses in the consular department; he will have several interviews of ceremony with Sue, the Commissioner Mandarin of the Kwang-tung provinces—the only means of communication with the Celestial throne—eat many good dinners and enjoy the luxuries of China—draw his \$9,000, and finally, (as he is a good whig ) give place to a good democrat, who, in his turn, will be equally useful to his country here or at home. Such will be the result of the great United States Commission to China predicted upon five years experience in the country, and former atcodents.

The Chinese waters are the great gathering place of all our clipper ships. Almost every day a new one acrives, causing great difference of opinion as to their relative claims for beauty, speed, &c., the last comer having in variably the majority in her favor. Some money changed hands here and much disappointment was experienced, at the English clippers beating the Surprise, and Chailenge, to Lendon. Both the Stornaway and Chrysolite left some time before the others, and had more favorable weather; besides, it is said that the English captains are much more experienced men, and more aftirately acquainted with the approaches to the English coast and channel-a great point in the race.

The trade between China and San Francisco has now all the regularity of the old Liverpool packet service. Ships come and go with the regularity of clock work. Even the old tube, by good luck and a slant, astonish their owners. Mail bags occasionally arrive from the United States and California ahead of overland time. A line of steamers would render their arrival certain. We must have that line. With facilities and accommodations people will travel. You would be astonished to see the umber of Chinamen alone who travel back and forth to California. These pay, in the sailing ships, an average of \$50 each, finding themselves in everything except water; and they are much superior as a class of passengers to the emigrants who cross in our Atlantic ships; that is, in cleanliness and behavior. There are no means of getting at the number who leave and return, for no register is kept by the Chinese authorities. Every Chinaman can ell his wife and children, and go out of the country as

ell his wife and children, and go out of the country as he pleases, provided he brings back his tail with him. It is a mistaken idea that the Chinese are not allowed to eave the country. The practice is discountenanced from a scatiment of vicinia thay have to foreigners; but they can go if they wish, for they are certainly the freest people on the face of the earth.

American receity in Chine is so small it is hardly worth speaking about; but small as it is, it has its throes and struggles of fashion and pretensions and its heart burnings. The lady of the genileman who sells his Yankee butter, hams and notions in the back of his store, seated in his chair, turns up her nose at the lady who is so unfortunate as to have a husband selling the same things at the front deer. The one being a merchant and the other a shoopkreper, makes all the distinction, and gives the instre if not the patent of nobility, or snobbishness, as you please to it. Society is not much measured by the amount of funds, qualities of great and small, and style of living or 'being to the manner born,' but the business is the rest—the "opium smuggler" ranking high among the aristocracy. All this is owing to the detestable habit of imitating the English, who are constantly quarreling amongst themselves about precedence.

Commedore Aulick still retains command of the East

amount of funds, qualities of great and small, and style of living or 'being to the manner born,' but the business is the test—the "opium smuggler" ranking high among the aristocracy. All this is owing to the detestable habit of imitating the English, who are constantly quarreling amongst themselves about precedence.

Commodore Aulick still retains command of the East Irdia squadrom. His successor is anxiously looked for, but so contradictory are the reports of Ferry's movements, which you send us from home, that many begin to think the Japan expedition will not come off. If it should fall through, it will seriously damage our reputation among the Celestial nation, as the fame of the expedition is far spread among the Chinese, who look to it curiously. Americans are great favorites with the Chinese people—they go to California quite fearlessly, and with unusual confidence on their part, as being most treacherous themselves, they naturally look with suspicion on others.

The Startoga is at Macao, awaiting upon the Commissioner; she has performed a long and most active and serviceable cruise. She should now be ordered home; her force is much weakened by death and sickness, and the ship is scarcely fit to keep the sea. Her decks are entirely worn through, nor will she bear a caulking chisel in her sides. The Saratoga, you may remember, is the vessel that during the Mexican war, abandoned the attempt to weather Cape Horn, and returning to the United States without orders. She obtained for herself the uneaviable motoriety of having caused the expression for the first and only time, "that American naval officers had failed to go where Cape Horn, and returning to the United States without orders. She obtained for herself the uneaviable motoriety of having caused the expression for the first and only time, "that American and security and the supply at this place the Susquehanna, on her way from Manila. Officers and crew of all the syundron in ercellent health, and ready for Japan.

The Way you have a supplementation of

THE MAINE LAW IN CONNECTICUT.—We notice that some one in New Haven has taken pains to send telegraphic despatches abroad, announcing that a large majority of the House of Representatives elected on the 4th inst, in Connecticut, are in favor of the Maine Law. There is no man, in this State or out of it, who knows the preferences of half the members elected; and the assertions relative to a strength of that law are mere guesswork. We think from the preference of the favor of the law are more guesswork. We think from the preference of the favor of the louises will be opposed to the Maine law.—Harrford Times, April 11.

ANOTHER LIQUOR DECISION .- On the 8th inst ANOTHER LIQUOR DECISION.—On the 8th instature persons were arrested for being drunk, in Burlington, Vt., and lodged in jail till sober. The facts elicities on examination are these:—Two of the three purchases the fluore of the town agent, alleging that it was ordered by a physician. These two invited a third to join any make merry. The result was, all three got "high." The const decided that the two furnished liquor to the third within the meaning of the act, and used sheen ten collars each. Railroad Intelligence.

MARYLAND LIBRALITY.

The Legislature of the State of Maryland refuses a charter to the Elyaville Railroad. This railroad is designed, by shortning the distance, to afford increased facilities to that trade and travel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which may require to be distributed along the seaboard. But the Maryland Legislature, with those same enlarged and enlightened views that induce them to impose a per capila tax on every passenger between Balti-more and Washington, refuse a charter. So the people of the United States are not to burn Cumberland coal unless it has been shipped from that shallow mud pond that supplies the Baltimoreans with those excellent ter rapins and soft crabs, nor to pass through the honored rapins and soft crabs, nor to pass into the realm of broken down worm fences without also enjoying an omnibus ride through the well cleaned streets of Baltimous. We hope the day may yet come when some thing of the spirit of the present age shall penetrate the precincts of the venerable city of Annapolis.

BAILROADS IN THE BRITISH COLONIES From our excession at Quebec we learn that letters received by the last mail from England, which arrived ou the preceding evening, afford the most encouraging prospects on the subject of railroads. It is stated from various quarters that the capitalists in that country, whose attention has been attracted to the colonies by the representations of Mr. Jackson, who has the contract for the New Brunswick, and Quebec and Richmond, and other lines, have under consideration a plan to unite all the sections of the main trunk line and its principal branches. with a capital of forty-five millions of dollars, for the purpose of accomplishing that object; and it is proposed to issue a prospectus, under the auspices of monied influ-ences of the first order. The proposed lines are to con-nect with Lake Erie and Georgian Bay, in Upper Canada, and the Trois Pistoles river, in Lower Canada. pitalists have also in contemplation the continuation of the grand trunk line, from the last point to the Mirramichi river, and thence to Halifax; and there is every reson to believe that the Imperial government is about to assist in this enterprise in a manner that will ensure its success. An in-erview was to take place between the friends of these measures and the British ministers, and it is expected that the next mail will bring out something

lecisive on the subject.

Obituary.

Liftt. Clarendon J. L. Wilson of the first regiment U. S. diagoons, died at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on the List of February. Lieut. Wilson graduated at West Point in 1846, was breveted 1st lieutenant Feb. 4. 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the conflicts at Embordo and Iaos, New Mexico. In one of the conflicts with the Navajo Indians, a party of four, consisting of Major Grier, Lieut Wilson, Sergeant Frice, and a private of dragoons, becoming separated from the main party, and surrounded by a large and formidable body of mounted Navajos, extricated themselves by an exercise of the most determined bravery and skill, killing two of the indian chiefs.

Capt. Hiram H. Gilleppe late commander of the steamboat Empire, on the Hudson river, died at Troy on the 4th inst, aged 46 years.

William Cayens, a veteran of the last war with England, died at New Orleans on the 22d uit. Mr. Cayens, or, as writing the commander of the steampener by trade, and a resident of that city since 1803. He was familiarly called, "Old Veteran Billy." was a carpenter by trade, and a resident of that city since 1803. He was among the first who rallied at the call of Gen. Jackson when the Britch throops landed on our shores in 1814, and hore a conspicuous part in that short but brilliant campaign. For some time past he was employed as doorkeeper and day watchman on the new custom house.

Enemerk Hill, a patriot of the revolution died at Wak 5feld, N. H., on the 20th bit. aged 95 years. Mr.

EREMEMER HILL, a patriot of the revolution house.

EREMEMER HILL, a patriot of the revolution died at Wakefield, N. H., on the 20th ult., aged 93 years. Mr. Hill was at the battle of Bennington, and while stationed at West Point was one of the guard over Major Andro the night previous to his execution. He leaves a widow with whom he lived seventy years. Their descendants are eleven children, fifty grand children, and nineteen greatgrand children.

capt. Jacon Vickery, who was for a long time in the revenue service of the United States, died at Norfolk, on the 3d inst, aged 70 years.

Colonel Brain Randall died at Randallstown, Ind., on the 2d inst, aged 71 years Mr Randall was one of the old defenders of Baltimore, and for many years one of the judges of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore.

Mr. JAMES MAHONY, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Georgetown, Scott county, Ky, on the 2d inst., aged 85 years. Deceased was among the most prominent men in the days of the Revolution, and did for himself and his country great credit.

COURT OF APPRAIS, APRIL 8.—No. 162 Smith, supervisor, &c., respondent, against Leviness, appellant. Submitted. N. Howard, Jr., counsel.
No. 61. The Feople, ex ret Silss Rabcock and others, defendants in error, against the Commissioners of Highways of the town of Cherry Valley, plaintiffs in error. Argued. James E Davey for plaintiffs in error; amos Dean for defendants in error.
No. 62. Burrows, receiver, &c., apoellant, against Smith, respondent. Argued. Henry R Selden for appellant; N. Envis, Jr., and N. Hill, Jr., for respondent.
Lalliette, respondent to dismiss appeal. Granted, with foots. N. Hill, Jr., for motion; Warren T. Worden opposed.

Motion by respondent to dismiss appeal. Granted, with costs. N. Hill, Jr., for motion; Warren T. Worden opposed.

Court of Affrairs, April 9.—No. 162. Smith, supervisor, c., respondent, sgt. Leviness, appellant. Submitted. N. Howard, jr., counsel.

No 61. The People ex rel. Silas Babcock and others, defendants in error, agt. the Commissioners of Highways of the town of Cherry Valley, plaintiffs in error. Argued. Sames E. Dewey for plaintiffs in error; Amos Dean for defendants in error.

No 62. Burrows, receiver, &c., appellant, agt. Smith, respondent. Argued Henry R. Seiden for appellant; N. havis, jr., and N. Hill, jr., for respondent.

Lalliette, respondent, agt. Van Kuren, appellant. Motion by respondent to dismiss appeal granted with cost N. Hill, jr., for motion; Warren T. Worden opposed.

cost N. Hill, jr., for motion; Warren I. Worden opposed.

Court of Affrais, April 11.—No 63, Burrows receiver, &c., appellant. agt. Herrick and wife, respondents. Argued. Henry R. Selden for appellant; N. Hill, Jr., and N. Davis, Jr., for respondent.

No 64, Burrows, receiver. &c., agt. Swift and wife, respondent. Argued. Henry R. Selden, for appellant; N. Hill, Jr., and N. Davis, Jr., for respondents.

No 59, (Received.) Barto, respondent, agt. Himrod and others, trustees, &c., appellant. Reargued. Amassa Dana, for appellants; Samuel Beardsley, for respondents.

Collar Manufactory.—Troy is, or is likely to become, as famous for its collars as Kingsboro' was for its deerskin gloves and mittens, Bologne for its sausages, Westphalia for its hams, or Damascus for its blades. It already supplies with them every market in the United States, and we believe every country on the continent where the custom of the people or the customs regulations of government will warrant their introduction. There are here a large number of manufacturers, who employ from five hundred to fitteen hundred females, each, on their work, besides some half dozen establishments in which the article is manufactured by machines. We know of one house in which about forty machines are used, and another where there are some thirty, and they are increased as rapidly as they can be supplied. We are told that the collars made by machine are quite as good as those made by hand. Cost by machine, per dozen, for making:

Running.

3 cnt.

Stitching.

4 cnts.

Turning.

3 cnt.

Thread and ironing, (before stitching.) say 2 cnt.

Thread and ironing, (before stitching,) say.

LARGE FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS—HORSES BURNT.—About ten o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out on Robin-on street, in the Second district, among a lot of small frame dwelling houses, on the square bounded by St. Anne, Dumain, Robinson and Villere streets. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that some persons asleep in the neighborhood with difficulty escaped with their lives. Some half dozen buildings were burned, among them a stable, containing five horses and mules. Three of the animals were burned on the apot and their bodies almost entirely consumed. In the height of the conflagration, a horse, (a noble animal) made his way out from the burning mass, and dashed into the street in the midst of the assembled crowd, covered with flames, and plunged among the mass of lookers on neighing most piteously. The agony of the noble animal wasdistressing in the extreme. He was so badly burned that it was resolved to kill him to put an end to his agony. A mule also escaped into the street, dreadfully burned, and up to ten o'clock yesterday morning was observed standing in the street alive. It is whole body was dreadfully charred, and bleeding profusely. Its ears, tail, and hoofs wore burned to a crisp, and its eyes burned out, presenting a most ghastly appearance. The monans of the poor animal, as it stood there, through twelve long hours of mortal agony, presented a scene of misery without a parallel. It was still alive, and dying by degrees, up to a late hour yesterday. A report got afloat that a woman and two children had been consumed in the flastry of the surnilise cannot be ascertained. The prope, ty consumed belonged chiefly to the poorer classes, who can ill afford to love it. We learn that it was partially insured.—New Orleans Creecent City, Agril 4. LARGE FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS-HORSES BURNT.

we learn that it was partially insured.—New Orleans Creecest City, April 4.

The Maine Law in Prince Edward Island, asking for a probability of Prince Edward Island, asking for a probibitory liquor law, accompanied by a resolution declaring that "the use of spirituous liquors was productive of diacase, crime and death," the colonial secretary moved to insert the word "immoderate" before use, which was carried by a large vote. The resolution was then delared a truism, which no man in his senses would discuse. A second resolution, declaring it "expedient to before the importation and manufacture of spirituous lifegraph," the liberals, with only four dissenting votes, and delared by prefaing the sylable "in" before the word explaint. If these Edward Island contains about 15 feet. Indicates.

Wife Murders. Hon. Judge Edwards and Aldermen Peck and Boherty

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Hon. Judge Edwards and Alderman Peck and Boherty
presiding.

THE CASE OF NEARLY.

APRIL 12.—On application of Mr Nash, the case of Nearey, charged with the murder of his wife, was postponed until Monday next, by consent of the District Attorney, in consequence of illness in the family of Mr. Morrison, one of the prisoner's coursel.

Mr. Palmer, one of the counsel assigned for the defence of Fitzgerald, also charged with the murder of his wife, applied for a postponement of his trial, in consequence of the absence of his associate counsel, Mr. A. A. Phillips, who had lost a near friend, and was in attendance on his afflicted family. He (Mr. Palmer) had learned that the unfortunate man had employed counsel to defend him; that counsel had sold his goods with the promise of civing to Fitzgerald the balance of the proceeds after the fee for the defence. The counsel had sold the property, but never since came near the prisoner. Fitzgerald was without a friend in the world save the counsel who have been assigned him by the Court. His sister called on him when he was first committed to jail, but he has not seen her since, and is informed that the is dead, which he (Mr. Palmer) fears is true. Under these circumstances, he asked for a postponement of the case until Monday next.

Mr. Phillips here entered the Court and also asked for the postponement.

for a postponement of the case until Monday next.

Mr. Phillips here entered the Court and also asked for
the postponement.

The District Attorney said that he would leave the
matter entirely to the discretion of the Court. He had
ascertained that what the gentlemen stated was but too
true. Some one of those individuals who disgrace tho
profession to which they belong, and hang about the
Tembs to prey upon the prisoders—the impocent as well
as the guilty—had possessed himself of all the property
of this unfortunste man, and has since left the State;
otherwise he (the District Attorney) would feel it his
duty to apply to disbar him. The counsel so offending
should be set ved person. By to show cause before the Supreme Court, which alone can disbar a member of the
profession; as the individual is gone South, no action can
be talen in the matter. As public prosecutor he (Mr.
Blunt) held that public business must yield to the rights
of parties when life is involved, and this is a case which
is entirely for the discretion of the Court.

The trial was then set down for Monday next.

The CASE OF DE CORN.

The District Attorne sand that in the case of De Corn, charged with the murier of Melville he had received notice that an application would be made to morrow for a commission to examine witnesses abroad. The Court then adjourned until Wednesday, and the ury were discharged until Monday next.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowert Theatrix.—Mr. C. Burke, the favorite comedian, is to appear as Ichabod Crane this evening, in the drama entitled "Murrell, the Land Pirate." and as Mr. Pettibone, in the farce of "Kles in the Dark." The legendary drama, called "Nick of the Woods," will also be performed, in which Mr. E. Eddy and Mrs. Parker will sustain the leading characters. This is an exceeding attractive bill, and should fill the Bowery to overflowing.

BROADWAY THEATER—Mr. Forrest, the distinguished American tragedian, will make his thirty eighth appearance this evening every night of which the theatre has been crowded. The piece selected is Shakspeare's tragedy of "Othello," in which Mr. Forrest will play the part of Othello, supported by Conyan as lago, and Mme. Ponisi as Desdemona. The farce of the "Obstinate Family" will terminate all.

Numo's Garden — Donizetti's celebrated opera of "La

Nimo's Garden - Donizetti's celebrated opera of "La Favorita," is to be performed for the last time, this even-ing, at Niblo's—Moss. Albod. Signori Salvi, Marini and Beneventano will all appear. This being the last repre-sentation of "La Favorita" we expect the house will be filled to overflowing with the musical dilettante.

milled to overflowing with the musical dilettante.

BURKINS'S THEATHE — The annual benefit of Mr. and Mrs.,
Holman takes place—to night at Burton's. The attractiveness of the entertainments provided, independent of
the claims of the benefitainer, is sufficient to crowd the
house in every available department. Payne's comely
of the "Merry Monarch." the sketch of "The Wager,"
(a chapter from Charles o' Maliey), and the popular comedy of the "Serious Family." together with songs, dances,
and overtures by the orchestral comprise the entertainments offered.

ments offered

NARIONAL THEATER—The drama entitled "Woman;"
the play styled "Pizarro" and the farce of the "Lottery licket" the casts of a high include all the company,
are the pieces relected for this evening at the National.
The complimentary benefit to the proprietor. Mr. A. H.
Purdy, tendered to him by all the attaches of the theatre, will come off to morrow evening. We hope the public will give him a substantial proof of their appreciation
of his indefatigable exertions as caterer for their amusement.

of his indefatigable exertions as caterer for their amusement.

Wallack's Theatre - Balwar Lytton's great comedy entitled "Money," is to be presented this evening at Wallack's, with feeter, Bougham Mason, Reynolds, Walcot, Chippendale, Rac Miss I aura Keene, Mrs. Brougham, and Mrs. Hale in the cast The beautiful commedicts of "Two can Play at that Game." in which, Lester, Walcot and Miss Keene will appear, will also be given.

American Misseum - The success of this establishment continues unabased. The performances for this afternoon and evening consist of the beautiful play of "Money." in which C. W Charke, Miss Mestayer, Hadaway and Farry, will appear; the comedicts of "Faint Heart never Won Fair Lady." "Grecian Exarcises," by the Roman Brothers, and the farce of a "Kiss in the Dark."

St. Charles Theatre - Mr J R Scott continues to be enthusiastically greeted by full houses at the 8t. Charles He is to appear as Carwin this evening, in the popular

the Roman Brothers, and the farce of a "Kiss in the Dark."

St. Charles Theatre — Mr J R Scott continues to be enthusiastically greeted by full houses at the St. Charles. He is to appear as Carwin this evening, in the popular drama of "Therese" The new and successful drama of "Eveleen Wilson" in which Mr. Pligrim, the author, will perform the character of Barney O'Slasher, is also to be played, and the concluding feature will be the farce of a "Kiss in the Dark"

CRUS—Sands & Comeany have provided a very attractive equestrian performance for this afternoon and evening, at the Bowery amphitheatre. This is an excellent opportunity for parents and guardians to bring their little ones.

opportunity for parents and guardians to oring hear little ones.

Christy's Office House, —Christy's Ethiopian Opera, House advertise a well selected programme for this evening, comprising vocal and instrumental music, burksques and dancing.

Wood's Ministress.—This very popular and talented bard of ministress effer an usually attractive programme for this evening, in which Horn, Briggs, Brower, Newcomb and Campbell will participate.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.—This beau-ful panorama continues to be successfully exhibited at be Georama, Broadway. Owen's Alline Ramsies.—This entertainment is pro-nounced, by every one who has witnessed it, to be one of the n ost novel and interesting ever given in this city. It

the nost novel and interesting ever given in this city. It will be continued every evening at 539 Broadway.

PROF. HELLER'S SOIREES DE DIABLERE give great delight and satisfaction at 539 Broadway. A good programme for this evening.

N. GOULD'S BEKEFIT.—This pleasing vocalist and excellent musician, who has been a member of Christy's Minstrels for many years is to take his annual benefit on Saturday evening next.

DR VALENTINE.—The

Extractly evening next.

DR. VALENTINE.—The citizens of Paterson, N. J., are to be delighted with three of the doctor's eccentric lectures this week, commencing on Thursday evening next.

A number of the citizens of Washington are making arrangements to give Mr. A Marshall, the lessee of the National theatre, and who is also lessee of the Broadway theatre in this city, a complimentary benefit. The benefit will take place some evening next week.

Paul Julien gave a concert in Richmond, Va., on the 8th inst., which was very fashiomably attended.

A theatre, to be called the Metropolitian, will be opened.

A theatre, to be called the Metropolitan, will be opened in Detroit on the 18th inst. BAPIEM OF THE BATERAN CHILDREN.—The Mobile Regis-

BAPIEM OF THE BATEMAN CHILDREN.—The Mobile Register, of the 5th inst., says the Bateman Children, including an infant in arms, received the rite of baptism, from the Rev Dr. Clapp in the parlor of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on Friday last. They were respectively christened Ellen Pouglas, Kate Josephine, and Virginia Francis. The god fathers were Wm. Muir, Esq., British Consul, Col. Christy, and Joseph Sloan, Esq.; the god mothers were Mrs. Rowe and Mrs. Roberts, and Filen Bateman for the infant. The ceremonies were winessed by "a large and fashionable audience."

MADAME SONTAS—A depatch from Philadelphia, announces that the Sortag season closes on Saturday night with the 13th performance. The receipts amount to \$28,000 already. Madame Sontag commences in Boston next Tuesday.

WHICH IS THE MASTER HERE AND WHICH THE WHICH IS THE MASTER HERE AND WHICH THE SLAYE — We learn from the Detroit Times, of the 5th, that the Sheriff of Kent county in Canada, together with officer Sprague, on Monday arrested a man accused of having stolen \$2,000 from a colered woman in Chatham. On searching him they found \$1,800 of the money secreted about his person. He was taken across the river, and delivered to her Majesty's officers to be seat to Chatham. We are informed that this man formerly owned the woman whom he had robbed and had sold her on two occasions while living at the South; that she finally obtained her freedom, and removed to Illinois, where she purchased a small farm, and where he, having become poor in circumstances, came and lived with her as her husbend; that to get rid of him she sold her farm at a large advance on its cost, and removed to Chatham, where he again overtook her, and after living with her as short time she was taken iil, when he robbed her of the money found on him when arrested.

FROM ARANSAS—TRANSFORTATION OF TROOPS. The United States transport steamer Fashion, Capt. Baker, arrived yesterday morning from Aransas, which place she left on the 20th inst., via Matagorda Bay, the 25th. at 2 P. M. Came into the Southwest Pass Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. A large number of ships were at anchor o'uside bound in. The schooner Esther Burn. from Aransas, was at anchor inside. The Fashion transported from the ship Irene, Capt. Williams, at anchor off Matagorda, 388 men and boys, belonging to the 2d regiment dragoons, and 8th infantry, with the following officers:—Lieat. Garesche, coomanding, 4th artillery, Lieat. Whiting, do.; Lieat. Gibbon, do.; Lieat. Elake, 8th infantry; Lieat. Hagby, do.; Lieat. Stock ton, do., and Wm. Hammond, medical officer, all in fine health, and landed them at Powder-house wharf, en route for the interior, on the 25th.—New Orleans Picayune, March 29. FROM ARANSAS-TRANSFORTATION OF TROOPS.

Loss by Fire in Boston for Three Months.

—During three months ending April 1, the loss by fire in Boston has been as follows:— | Loss. | Loss. | January | \$5.337 | February | \$5.277 | March | \$8.860 | Insurance. Total..... \$79,464 \$78.914 The chief fire in February was the burning of the drug store of Henshaw, Edmands & Co., where the losswas about \$45,000.

The City Government of Cambridge, Mass., for the easeing municipal year, was organized on the 4th instant, when James D. Green, Esq., Mayor elect, delivered his inaugural address. There are now twelve cities in Massachnettis.